

Moran 4024 (Ca--1758, Du--353268); Wiggins & Rollins 452 (Ca--721797).

VITEX MOMBASSAE Vatke

Additional synonymy: Vitex mombassae Rich. ex Moldenke, Résumé 386, in syn. 1959. Vitex mombassae Vahl ex Moldenke, Résumé, 386, in syn. 1959.

Additional literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 5: 481--483. 1957; Moldenke, Résumé 143, 145, 146, 148--151, 383, 386, 389, & 477. 1959.

Recent collectors describe this species as a small spindly tree, to 5 m. tall, with gray smooth bark and pale-blue or white and blue flowers, blossoming in March and April. It has been collected in fruit in January and August at altitudes to 1640 m. Bullock reports it as common in the scrub on hillsides.

Additional citations: TANGANYIKA: A. A. Bullock 2372 (S); Busse 2784 [A. Peter 51808] (B); Holtz s.n. [A. Peter 51813] (B); A. Peter 22959 [O.IV.278] (B), 34223 [V.115] (B), 35007 [V.126] (B), 35332 [V.132] (B), 39641 [V.208] (B), 44138 [V.324] (B), 44231 [V.325] (B); Schlieben 1477 (B), 5353 (B). BRITISH NYASALAND: Stolz 1737 (B). SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Wormald 79/51 (Ca--10495).

VITEX MONROVIANA Pieper

Additional literature: Moldenke, Phytologia 5: 484--485. 1957; Moldenke, Résumé 137 & 477. 1959.

Dinklage describes this as a medium-sized tree, ferruginous tomentose-hirsute throughout, growing at an altitude of 20 m. It has been misidentified in herbaria as V. rufa A. Chev.

-----  
A NEW COLOR FORM OF THE GROUNDNUT

Fred W. Oswald

APIOS AMERICANA f. KEIHNERI Oswald, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis nisi quod in gula macula parva alba ubique indico- usque ad atro-corinthiano-purpureis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in that the flowers are completely Indian Purple to Dark Corinthian Purple inside and out, except for a small white area in the throat.

The type of the form was originally discovered by the author in Paramus, Bergen County, New Jersey, in August, 1958, but this area was completely destroyed in creating a parking lot before the plant material could be collected and described. On August

20, 1960, the plant was rediscovered and collected by myself along a nameless rill east of the Bickford Pond -- Porter Road and west of Mill Brook, in Porter, Oxford County, Maine, and this logotype is deposited in the H. N. Moldenke herbarium at Yonkers, New York.

The plant is named in honor of Robert Volk Keihner (1891-- ) as a token of appreciation for his many decades of teaching the sciences to the youth of the Hackensack (New Jersey) High School, the author included, and for giving so many of these young people countless hours of his own free time to further student interest and knowledge in the fields of nature and conservation.

The colors of the groundnut flowers have been variously described by authors, but few of these descriptions are, to an artist's eye, completely accurate. Utilizing COLOR STANDARDS AND COLOR NOMENCLATURE, by Robert Ridgway, to match the exact colors against the flowers of growing plants at Commack, Long Island, New York, at Ten Mile River Scout Camps, Narrowsburg, New York, at Salisbury, Massachusetts, at North Windham, Maine, and at East Limington, Maine, during the month of August, 1961, the colors of the typical form of the species were obtained as follows:

Outwardly, the corolla may be described as Vinaceous and Dark Perilla Purple, but to the non-artist the term purplish-brown would probably indicate generally more of a descriptive meaning. However, upon closer scrutiny, and by using the color charts referred to above, it will be discovered that the typical external color of the standard blends from Pale Vinaceous to Vinaceous, the tip White to Dull Green-yellow. The internal colors of the standard are Garnet-brown to Acajou Red, with the throat White and/or Pale Green-yellow. Both surfaces of the wings are Oxblood Red to Dark Perilla Purple, while the keel blends from Dark Vinaceous to Pale Dull Green-yellow or White.

To obtain the exact colors, the standard, wings, and keel had to be matched separately, that is, each part removed and color-tested without the other parts present to create a false tone. Each side of every flower-part was thus tested.

In checking the colors of many flowers, each color part may possess a dark or light blend of one color, though often slight, and these actually become two or more different colors with each bearing a different name, and this fact must be taken into consideration. Freshly opened and normally developed flowers only should be considered for a test, because flowers naturally fade, or darken, with age, as the case may be.

To check colors, test out of the sun, but in bright open shade, and during the late morning or early afternoon hours to obtain the most natural lighting. Hold the part of the flower to be tested downward so that additional and unwanted color does not show through from the other side to create a false color, and not directly against or too near the surface to create dark shadow. Medium gray-toned paper (i.e., Pale Smoke Gray) is an excellent type to use as a near background for the flower-parts to be tested.